AN UNDESCRIBED TINGITID FROM ARIZONA (HEMIPTERA).

By Carl J. Drake, Ames, Iowa.

Leptodictya nicholi n. sp.

Body elongate, oblong, flat. Antennae long, rather slender; segment I pale brownish, stouter and over twice as long as the second; segment II more or less pale brown, short; segment III yellowish white, four times as long as the fourth; segment IV not quite as long as the first and second conjoined, fusiform, more or less embrowned. Antenniferous tubercles rather long, blunt. Rostral channel open behind, the rostrum extending a little beyond the middle of the mesosternum. Head with five long, slender, testaceous spines; anterior pair extending to the middle of the second antennal segment; median spines extending to the end of first segment; posterior spines directed forward, curved outwardly. Bucculae minutely reticulated. Length, 4 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Pronotum narrowed anteriorly, somewhat greenish yellow in front, tricarinate, punctate, the punctures becoming a little larger posteriorly. Hood formed as *L. plana* Heid., but slightly higher and longer; a little depressed on the sides; nearly triangular in front. Carinae very distinct, stout parallel, more strongly raised in front, composed of a single row of small cells (in front each have three deep). Paranota mostly biseriate above (one or two extra cells on each side), formed as in *tabida* H. S., projected angularly in front. Elytra narrow, long, sides slightly rounded, extending considerably beyond the tip of the abdomen, general outline and color as in *tabida;* costal area broad, composed of four to five rows of areolae, the rows very irregularly arranged; subcostal area obliquely raised, composed of three to four rows of small areolae; discoidal area raised, bounded by a strongly raised and proiment nervure, extending considerably beyond the middle of the elytra, composed of about ten rows of cells at its widest part, the areolae impressed. Adventitious nervure of discoidal area extending from near the apex of inner margin forward to near the base of outer margin, nearly straight, fuscous. Adventitious nervure of sutural area long, fuscous slightly curved, extending from near the middle of discoidal boundary almost to the apex of elytra, with a short branch near the apex. Areolae hyaline. Nervures pale testaceous. Wings clouded, a little longer than the abdomen.

Holotype, male, *allotype,* female, Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona, Sept. 9, 1925, collected by Mr. A. A. Nichol, in my collection. *Paratypes,* collected with type, in Nichol's collection.

The broader subcostal area (3–4 cells wide) separate this species from *L. bambusae* Drake, *tabida* H. S., *simulans* Heid., and *plana* Heid. In both *L. nicholi,* n. sp., and *plana* Heid., the apex of the hood extends beyond the anterior margin of paranota; this character separates these species from *tabida* H. S., and *bambusae* Drake.

WASPS AND BEES AS WATER-STRADDLERS.

By Wm. T. Davis, Staten Island, N. Y.

The writer has on several occasions seen Hymenopterous insects alight directly on the surface of still water and drink. In the summer of 1924 I was particularly fortunate in collecting three different species which were thus engaged. At Wingina, on the James River in Virginia, on August 10, a number of bees, *Emphor bombiformis Cresson,* were alighting directly on the surface of the water of a road-side puddle near a brook. Their stay was often very brief. A few days later, namely on August 14, Colonel Wirt Robinson and I were on our way to Spear's Mountain in Buckingham Co., and were surprised to see the large reddish wasp *Polistes rubiginosus* Lepeletier, standing on the water of a ditch by the side of the road. On the water of the same ditch there were several bees, which Dr. Joseph Bequaert has determined as *Melitoma taurea* Say. These were quite shy and I had some difficulty in collecting them. *Melitoma* and *Emphor* are closely related and belong to the same family, namely the Emphoridæ. There were several places where many honey bees had congregated and were drinking water, but I saw none of them on the surface itself as in the case of the *Polistes* and *Melitoma.*

In the Proceedings, Entomological Society of Washington for 1911, p. 170, there is a note by Mr. Frederick Knab, on "How Emphor Drinks," describing a number of *bombiformis* that he saw descending directly to the surface of a pool.

In the same journal for May, 1922, p. 125, Mr. A. N. Caudell has a note on "A Diving Wasp." In this instance it was a female *Anoplius illinoiensis* Robt. that actually crawled beneath the surface of the water and about six inches along the bottom of a stagnant pool three inches deep.

Probably many more instances of this kind have been noted.